tered."

Amnsements.

NIRLO'S GARDEN.

THIS EVENING, INGOMAR, THE SARBARIAN: Miss Esteman as Patchenia; Meson, J. C. Cowper, Geo. Becks. J. G. Burnett, E. B. Holmes, D. E. Ralson, J. W. Blaisdell Danvers, Barry; Miss Mary Wells.

THIS EVENING, at 3, ITHE THERE GUARDSMEN: Mess John Wood, Medium Medium Scheine, Miss Kate Newton, Messits des Farenti Rowe, G. C. Bonthers, J. B. Studiey, C. H. Rockwall, O. W. Garrison, J. H. Studied, Geo. Kaines, James Lewis, J. J. Hind, J. J. Leigh, C. H. Morton.

THIS EVENING, THE FAIRY CIRCLE-IN AND OUT OF PLACE-THE HAPPY MAN: Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

BROADWAY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, at a SOLON SHINGLE: Mr. John E. Owens
THE LIVE INDIAN: Mr. John E. Owens.

WOOD'S THEATER.
THIS EVENING, THE HYPOCHONDELAC—THE SERIOUS FAMILY: Mr. Charles Barres, supported by the entire Company. THIS ATERNOON, at 7, and THIS EVENING at 7, THE EARTHQUAKE OR THE SPECTER OF THE NILE-ONE BUNDLED THOUSAND CURIOSITIES.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATER.
THIS EVENING, JAUK AND GILL WENT UP THE HILL.
Mr. G. L. Fox as Clown; also, a DRAMA and FARCE.

THIS EVENING at a EQUESTRIAN and GYMNASTIC PER-FORMANCES: Mr. James Robinson, Little Clarence, Master Seagner, Mile. Carlotta de Berg

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
THIS EVENING, TAMING THE FLEPHANT, LES MISER
ABLES OLDTIME SECUES, PLATANTICA FESTIVAL SENSE
HIGH DADDY SHYLOCK, OF THE LEW OF CHATHAM ST
Microst. Dan Byjant, Reim Howard, N. Ssymour, Neil Bryant.

THIS EVENING, Musical Performances by BLIND TOM.

OLD DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 5tl Broadway. TO-DAY and THIS EVENING-Exhibition of the PRIVATE PICTURE GALLERY of Mr. Robert Smith of Philadelphia. DODWORTIPS HALL, No. 803 Brosdway.
THIS EVENING at 3, MIN Hattle M. Gibbe's first VOCAL and
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT: Mr. J. Framo, Mr. R. Goldbeck.

DODWORTH'S HALL, No. 805 Broadway.
TO DAY at 2 SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY of THE ORPHAN
ASYLUM SOCIETY of New York.

THIS EVENING, Russin's Opers, WILLIAM TELL: Gran. Clerus of 150 voices, and the entire Orchestra from the New York

Business Notices.

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LOAN COMPANY.

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Hon. Jos. A. Glemon, ex. Secretary of War.

Hon. Jos. A. Glemon, ex. Secretary of New Hampshire.

Hon. Granteger M. Deryew, itse Secretary of State, N. Y.

Hon. Jan. I. Walton, last Tressurer of U. S. Miat, Philadelphia.

Hon. N. B. Brayer, Boston, Mass.

Grao, L. Trask, eq., firm of Grey, Wilson & Co., Boston, Mass.

Edizar F. Davino, Sec., New Orleans, La.

Kajor H. O. Brinnan, itse Paymanter, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

This Company ofers gession industrients for investments than any

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marked, also are taking good-and antisfactory security by mortgage, on
their plantificar and crops, for money advanced in procuring supplies,

psying bott, and other accessary exponses incidental to the develop
ment of the soil.

CAPITAL AND LABOR are the universal requirements of the largest portion of the
SOUTHERN STATES.

and when judiciously applied, no matter by whom furnished wit

ty, and make the South all that Nature designed it,

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Books of subscription for the sale of the Stock now open at the of he of the Company, No. 17 Broad st., where information and circu-

Lars may be obtained. UNITED STATES ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY

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In the Union Trust Company's Office, until the 1st of Maynext, when they will occupy their Office No. 18 Wall-at., no. occupied by Francis T. Welker & Bra.

John Shavilla, No. 13 Montgomery et., Jersey City, General Agust for Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken and Newark.

Agents wanted.

Lyon's Inspor Powder, for exterminating Roaches. Auts and Vermin, and preserving furs and clothing from Moths. The original and genuine is signed E. LTON. All others are imitations. Take no ather Insect Powder but LTON's. Sold by all druggists, and by BARNES & Co., No. 21 Park row.

MARVIN'S PATENT DOOR LOCKS

For Houses AND STORES.

They carrot de picked.

The have by expenses.

Key whome only one quarter of an ounce.

Namyin & Co., \$0. DE Excapat, New York,

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Also, Marvin's Patent Fire and Burglar Front Sales.

BRILLIANCY OF COMPLEXION is desirable in a lady: and for the preservation of it BURNETT's KALLISTON is genranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn, and the dryness caused by the wind and sir, are remedied by its application. It softens the skip, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE. -The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN's VERMINUOE COMPITS is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Worms in the stomach cause inditation and often prolonged sickness and can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy, which will be

MOTH AND FRECKLES. Ladies afflicted with Discolorations on the Face, called moth patches, or freekles, should use PERRY'S Celebrated MOTH and PARONIE LOTION. It is infallible. Prepared by Dr. B. C. PERRY, Dermatologist, No. 49 Sond-st., N. Y. Sold by all druggists in New York and elsewhere. Price \$2.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT-NEVER FAILS. Tetter Swayské Olsymin Tetter Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, Tetter Swayské Olsymin Tetter Tetter Cures lichtop Files, Tetter Sal Risems, Tetter Skin Diseases, Tetter Tetter Skin Diseases, Tetter Ski

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Cartes Vignette, \$3 per dezen; Duplicates, \$2.

All negative Noglistered. R. A. Lasya, No. 160 Charlamett, N. Y.

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Broadway, R. Y.—All the latest styles of Wedding and Visiting Cards,
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THE improved Elliptic Sewing-Machines.—A. H.
Sortan, No. 537 Broadway. Agents wanted.

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HOWR SEWING MACRINE COMPANY .- ELIAS HOWE,

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and

WHERLER & WILSON'S LOCK-STITCH SEWING SHOOND-HAND SAPES in large numbers, of our own dethers make, taken in exchange for our new potent ALCH and are Flayers Sapes. For sale low. 1

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DOWNER'S COMPOUND BALSAMIC BALSAM OF FIR nouns.—The great Curative for all Phrost, Chest and Long Diseases, stuable to public speakers and lings:s. For sale everywhere, colossic at No. 533 Hulson at. A. A.-Dr. LANGWORTHY'S new Premium TRUSS,

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TRUSSES, ELASTIC STOCKINGS, SUSPENSORY BAND-ton, Supportuna &c. Marse & Co. & Radical Curs Truss Office may at No. 2 Voter et. Lady attendent. THE ARM AND LEG, by B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D.

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Europey Bathan at No. 303 Canalast, topposite the Breadreth House, is supplied and combanity receiving the Latest Spring and net), is appoind and constantly receiving the Latest Spring and mer Styles of Silk, Foit and Straw Hara and Care in variety, for lomen, Boys, Misses and Children. Call and exa

BARRY'S TRIOSPHEROUS FOR THE HAIR

Paironized by the principal conflice in Europe and America. This excellent article is admitted to be its standard preparation for all perposes compacted with the hair. It prevents its falling off cradicates easily dandruff, etc., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition. Its habitum her cradicate here of oil, pormation, or any other preparation

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INSTRAD OF RUINING THE TONK of the bowels irreparably with fierce Cathartics, in the insane hope of caring Cox-STIPATION in that way, try the mild but effective persuasion of Hos-

TESTED BY TIME. - For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCKES.

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WILLSON, WATNOYS & CO.,
First-awe, corner Thirty-uinth-st.,
argest stock of Lexang in the city, which they sell in comith the Albany and Troy Yards. petition with the Albany and Troy Yards.

PIANOS AT REDUCED PRICES.—Owing to extensive alterations to be made in Stors No. 4th Broadway, a very large assortment of new and second-hand PIANOS will be sold at greatly reduced prices, before the let of May. 50 PIANOS. MELODROSS and CARINAT HORACS WOTERS.

NOTICE TO TOBACCO CHEWERS .- We would call your attention to the new brand just introduced and known as Sotate, it is of a quality never before arrived 4t, and as "the proof of the padding is in the eating," try a paper for yourselves, and depend upon it you will be convinced that it is the finest article ever produced, and hereafter you will use no other brand than Sotan. For sale everywhere. Ask for Sotan and take no other brand than Sotan. Sotan Manufactured by A. Boss & Co. at their New York City Tobacco Works, Nov. 206 and 203 Fulton at.

THE LAST FRENCH CLASSES UNDER A. A. FAARDER With special advantages to Teachers and Scholars. Admising place. See "Instruction."

Thursday at 5 p. m. No. 9 Univer-3,500 Bricks per hour are made by the "Na-

TONAL," which is a clay-tempering machine, and the bricks made by it will STAND ALL CLIMATES. Those made by the d.y pressing ma-chines will all crumble to pieces on being exposed to frost. ARRAN Rugua, General Agent, No. 130 Broadway, N. Y. A PROPIT ON HIS GOODS IS THE RIGHT OF EVERY

merchant. Gravis expects it but guarantees to ladies visiting his ordablishment as hrilliant a variety of Children's and Misses. Fance Hara as has ever been oldered in this country, at prices which will commend themselves to the public judgment as just and reasonable. Gravis, No. 5:3 Broadway. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .-- The best in the world.

Perfoct, natural, reliable, harmiess and instantaneous in effect. The genuine is signed William A. BATCHELON. Sold by all Druggist Factory, No. 81 Barchy at W198, TOUPERS, and ORNAMENTAL HAIR, first qual-

S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., NEWSPAPER ADVERTIS ING AGENTS, No. 37 Park-row, New York (established in 1849), are agents for The Tribune, and all the newspapers in the United States

# New-York Daily Tribune.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1866.

To Correspondents.

No notice can betaken of Anonymous Communications. Whateveris intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. All bustness letters for this office should be addressed to "The Tars

onn," New York. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

The Tribune in London. STEVENS BROTHERS, (American Agents for Libraries, 17 Henrichta st., Coreal Garden, W. C.), are Agents for the sale of THE TRIBUNE They will also receive Successives and Assurances.

Advertisements for this week's issue of THE WEEKLY TRIBURE must be handed in To-Day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS. A preliminary examination of Lewis Clark and Charles Dennis, the parties supposed to have robbed Mr. John F. Moore of \$167,000 in Misdison-ave., occurred in the Tombs Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Dowling, and will be continued on Wednesday morning.

the number of cholers patients in the Lower Bay seems

to be quite rapidly increasing. There were 20 new cases between Saturday noon and Sunday noon, and 10 deaths

Several regimental parades, which were in order for yes-

Several regimental parades, which were in order for yesterday, were postponed on account of the state of travel and the threatening aspect of the weather.

In the cattle market yesterday, there was a decline of from one cent to two cents per pound for beef, as to quality, from the quotations of the previous week.

Mr. Edwin Booth made his first appearance for several years in Philadelphia last evening, and was received with highly flattering demonstrations.

"Hod" Annis, one of the persons implicated in robbing Mr. R. L. Lord of this city, is again under arrest at Montreal.

The supposed murderer of the Joyce children in Massa-chusetts has been discharged, he having been found not to have been in that State on the day of the murder.

have been in that State on the day of the murder.

The Governor does not approve the Central Railroad Fare bill, and the document has been sent to the Secretary of State bearing an indorsement to that effect.

Gold closed yesterday at 1265. Government stocks, without exception, are firm, and no large amounts could be had at quotations. Compound Notes were quoted as follows: June, 1864, 111; July, do., 110; August, do., 110; October, do., 109; December, do., 104; August, do., 104; September, do., 103; October, do., 105, September, do., 105; October, do., 103. Exchange is firmer. Money has not been so abundant in Wall-st. for a long time on call, and at 5 per; cent there is more than stock houses can use.

CONGRESS.

APRIL 23.—Petitions and memorials were presented. A bill was introduced retroceding Alexandria County, Disdirecting an inquiry as to the expediency of prohibiting the importation, &c., of nitro-glycerine. The House bill to facilitate postal and railway communication was made the special order for Friday. The bill to reorganize the Pay Department of the Navy was passed. The Post-Office Appropriation bill was called up, debated, and went over. Adjourned. trict of Columbia, to Virginia. A resolution was adopted

Resolutions were adopted, directing an inquiry into the expediency of the Eight-Hour system in the District of Columbia; providing for an evening session to-day to hear reports from the Pacific Railroad Committee; directing an inquiry about nitro-glycerine; directing an inquiry as to the distribution of seeds, &c., by the Agricultural Department. A resolution was offered directing an inquiry into certain revenue frauds in Boston, which went over till next Monday. Resolutions to transfer the Tenessee credentials from the Reconstruction Committee to the Election Committee, were offered and ruled out of order. A resolution for the immediate trial of Jeff. Davis came up, and went over till Monday next. A report was presented from the Judiciary Committee against modifying the test-oath. A joint resolution to provide and enpresented from the Judiciary Committee against modifying the test-oath. A joint resolution to provide and enforce Quarantine rules against the cholera was passed. The Army bill was taken up and debated at length. Messages were received from the President respecting the collection of the remains of soldiers at Atlanta, and concerning the evacuation of Mexico by the French. After transacting some routine business, the House adjourned.

The nomination of Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was yesterday sent to the Senate by the President as Minister to the Hague, in place of Mr. Pike, who recently

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported yesterday to the House adversely on the recommendation of the President to modify the test-oath. Mr. Rogers made a minority report in his own behalf. Both were ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Ways and Means will, we understand, send in its report to-day on Internal Revenue. In another column we publish its main features, agreed "best" free to efficient and low to officers and everybody's ledger and common-place book and the conversion of sinners—in another, it is a the admirable band under the lead of Mr. Nenon address transfers of his patents.

| According to Sinners—in another, it is a the admirable band under the lead of Mr. Nenon address transfers of his patents.
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| According to Sinners—in another, it is a the admirable band under the lead of Mr. Nenon admira upon by the Committee two days ago, and which will everybody's ledger and common-place book and

Whether any changes have been made since Saturday found, everything would be at cross-purposes and in we do not know, but the publication will put dealers on their guard in case of any speculation in any of the articles enumerated.

The House bill to facilitate postal and railway communication among the States was called up in the Senate yesterday and made the special order for Friday next. Is it too much to ask that Senators in favor of this just and necessary measure will be in their seats on that day and press the bill to a vote?

MEXICO.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico cannot fail to be read with profound interest. France, it will be seen, at length yields without obtaining what she has all the time insisted on as a condition of the evacuation of Mexico. No promise has been held out to her that the Government of Maximilian will be seknowledged. Only the assurance, oft before giver, is repeated, that the chief principle of the policy of the United States is non-intervention, and that this principle will be adhered to in the future relations of the United States to Mexico.

The correspondence contains some interesting dispatches concerning the intended enlistment of Austrians for the army of Maximilian. Mr. Motley is informed that he cannot make his protest against any act of this kind on the part of the Austrian Government too emphatic. He is instructed to represent to Austria that such an act would be one of hostility toward the Mexican Republic, and that the United States in such a case could not engage to remain a neutral observer.

#### WITHOUT NEWSPAPERS. A printers' strike lately reduced Richmond to that state of moral blessedness and social security which Mr.

Henry A. Wise once complacently claimed for his own Congressional District. For a little while there were no newspapers in Richmond; and, strange to say, the deficiency does not seem to have been relished, even by the most low-spirited admirers of that by-gone age which both created and consoled Mr. Wise. In the absence of definite information, rumor had it all its own wild way. Canards flew as thickly as Homer's flies around a milking-pail; the rural districts were feverish with falsehoods for which nobody was responsible; the city swarmed with peripatetic retailers of quite ideal intelligence, and he who could talk the loudest and the longest, and tell the toughest story, became the great man of the groggery and the revered prophet of the barber's shop. To a bewildered people, it was as if printing had never been invented; and, whatever may have heretofore been the sublime indifference of Richmond to the existence of the nineteenth century, it was not a little embarrassed by this sudden revival of middleage wants and monkish expedients; and, when an adjustment of their difficulties enabled the newspapers once more to appear, we may be sure that they brought a sense of relief and a palpable promotion of the public serenity. And this little event reminds us of what would be the condition of our own beloved city and its environs if morning and noon and evening publications should come to a sudden stand-still, and the clatter of Mr. Hoe's machines be no longer heard in Printing-House Square. There are hyper-critical gentlemen who not only fastidiously condemn the literary execution of newspapers (of the difficulties attending which they know and can know nothing), but who go further, and insinuate solemn doubts of their moral influence-who regard them as at best a necessary evil; but who, nevertheless, take them, pay for them and read them, who are unhappy with them, but would be still more unhappy without them. It is only the man who pleases to divest himself of all social relations and responsibilities who would wish to remain in ignorance of events. A hermit living fiffy miles from a respectable cook-shop upon parched peas and messes of herbs, who never changes his shirt and goes always bare-footed, is naturally indifferent to the fluctuations of the cattle-market, cares nothing for the rise or fall of cotton, and has a spirit elevated far above the vicissitudes of leather. Having satisfied himself that his soul is to be saved by frequent flagellations and infrequent ablutions, he no more wants even a religious journal than he wants soap or a finetoothed comb. Convinced that the world is rushing to ultimate perdition, his only care is not to The Corporation is considering the practicability of going into the illuminating gas manufacture, an order of inquiry having been introduced into the lower branch of the Common Council yesterday.

In the case of the San Francisco calamity, the Coroner's jury in that city has found a verdict in which the opinion is expressed that the shipper of the nitro-glycerine is liable for manufacture, an order of inquiry having been introduced into the lower branch of the swept along by the current, while from unearthly future and forgets, so far as possible, that he has many millions of fellow-creatures. We cannot imagine Saint Simeon Stylites taking in The Taibune or any other newspaper; but men who differ from unearthly future and forgets, so far as possible, that he and spread a feeling of disloyalty and positive hostility to the or any other newspaper; but men who differ from that worthy, who do not live by themselves upon the tops of pillars, do not shun the sight of the human face and the sound of the human voice, do not ignore common duties and are rationally gregarious, will need a newspaper as much as they need a towel or a tailor. There are some thing which, solitary and alone, we can do for ourselves; but the majority of human enterprises depend for their success upon an enlightened knowledge of what the world has done, or is doing, in the same field and direction. This alone can prevent constant mistakes, the misdirection of energy, the repetition of obsolete experiments, most lamentable failures or clumsy and roundabout achievements. So, too, if a man pleases to accept relations to a government, and to put himself, and his family, and his property, under its protection, he is as directly interested in the omissions and commissions of that government as in the outgoings and incomings of his household-servants or of his journeymen. He should be ashamed not to vote; but he should be still more ashamed to vote ignorantly or blindly, or as the mere tool of a sharper-eyed man than himself. Voting pre-supposes the making-up of one's mind; and that in turn pre-supposes a basis of facts for the decision. This it is the business of the newspaper to furnish. But this is not all. Newspapers are naturally advocates. The statement and the defense of opinion necessarily follow the widest possession of facts and the largest survey of public affairs. In this respect, ewspapers should be the helpers but never the masters of their readers, the vehicles of suggestive discussion, the winnowers of truth from falsehood, the vehement antagonists of error, the earnest defenders of the right. This is what they are, if not in practice, most certainly in theory; and it is just in proportion as they are true to this high standard that they are useful or otherwise. But they have no protection against the influences of passion, of prejudice, or of venality. As they are mechanically the masterpieces of human ingenuity, so something of human infirmity attaches to them in their best estate; and they must be accepted by the public,

> either from habit or some other adventitious circumstance, men will long continue to read a newspaper for which they have no very lively respect; but they laugh at it in their sleeves or in their speech, and risk upon its soundness. Nobody can be better aware of the deficiencies of the daily newspapers than we are; but will our worst critics be pleased to imagine the country without newspapers at all !- the doubts, the nervous anxieties, the blind ignorance, the thick-thronging blunders, the misapprehensions, the purposeless activity, lic journal is the public memory, the diary of society.

which depends so much upon them, not as oracles in-

which, by an average of sagacity and of honest deal-

SUFFRAGE AGAINST EXTINCTION.

We have a word more to say to those reconstructed gentlemen who are prophesying ill of the freedmen. Mr. Sharkey "expects" the extinction of the blacks, "beyond a doubt"-not because they can be spared, not because they are thriftless (for he says "they are ambitious to acquire real estate"), not because they are enfranchised, but because they are simply free. We infer that as freedom, in the very nature of the fact, contains the standing menace of suffrage to those who are hostile to the blacks, the blacks will fare badly as long as their condition is uncertain and unprotected. Are they to be killed off merely because they deserve to live-because they are not slaves, and desire intelligence, suffrage, and real estate? Wretched indeed must be the fathers and mothers who send their children to school only to have them educated for the extinguisher, and sweet to these wellbehaved miserables must be the patriarchal benison-Bless you, my children, be virtuous, and be slaugh-

We should guarantee to the freedmen respectability -such a life-insurance as, while making their lives less cheap, must enhance and perpetuate their labor; a consideration of economy which will not strike our Southern friends if they bother themselves with putting their laborers out of the way. If freedom discounts a freedman's life so much below a slave's (according to Sharkey), franchisement is surely needed to bring it above par. Slavery was always insocure; disfranchisement is similarly precarious. If it should be allowed to cost us the lives of the blacks, what sort of friends are we to have in their red-handed extinguishers? But we heartily disagree with the false prophet

Sharkey. Honest labor has its integral right to the soil-a claim above the poor privilege of being put to death, and far higher than that of the useless savage, be he white or copper-colored. The experience of mankind shows that industrial races are long-suffering and enduring. Hence, we cannot "expect" the extinction of 4,000,000 of useful people "ambitions to own real estate." except by a murderous indifference, the parent to injustice and cruelty, without parallel. We who have abolished Slavery, cannot afford to blot out freedom with the negro. If there is a question here, let there be no delay in granting impartial suffrage.

#### SOUTHERN LOYALTY. The New-York Observer has eyer been one of the

here for Conservatism. It has been pro-Southern if not absolutely pro-Slavery. Yet it speaks out in its PROGRESS OF LOYAL PERLING We watch, with anxiety, the manifestations of Southern feeling toward the Government of the United States. It is well known to all the readers of this paper that we have atronuously urged the speediest possible restoration of the insurgent States to their old status in the Union, and that we desire the return of peace in all relations, civil, social and pursued this course, while many at the South are writing to us that we are going too fast, that the state of feeling does not justify immediate restoration that so much of the war-spirit still prevails, that the people cannot send Union mea to Con-

question of Secession and nationality. We have been willing to trust the South, and to aid in building up her waste places. and to restore the harmony of the Republic with the least wible delay. But we are pained by the necessity of saying that the information we get from the Southsdoes not encourage us to labor in this direction. Particularly is the intelligence unfavorable a regard to the ministers of the South. A paster in one of the

means of conciliation, and that the war had forever settled the

But we have felt that kindness was the most effectual

Southern States writes as follows:

"It is a fact that the ministers of the Gospel in the South, who have generally returned to their parishes, are almost without exception bitterly opposed to the Government, and are exerting all their influence against loyalty and reconstruction. It is the opinion of candid loyal men, that they are exerting a stronger influence in that direction than any other class of men in the South.

"These uninsters teach their people not to listen to easy propositions for aid in supplying preaching for the deatitute or organizing and furnishing Sanday-schools, unless these funds be pot into the hands of true Southern men, go for their support and to advance their principles.

"A Christian gentleman, who has recently visited every town in mine counties in this State, on dissiness, and made this a special subject of angulry, says it was the testimony of the best men everywhere that no Northern missionary or S. S. agont would be eafe from personal violence. The spirit is bitter, very bitter, and so far as I can see, grows worse."

Of what use, then, is it that we at the North advocate the uthern States writes as follows:

Of what use, then, is it that we at the North advocate the estoration of the South to her stars, in the Union, when the or Mobile, with the approbation of his follow citizens, pays public honors to "President" Davis! To us if seems wonderful that men can expect to have the confidence, support, and material aid of the North, while they thus continue to nurture

nment under which they live. We wish that we had more evidence of a better stafe of things. If any of our readers in the South will write to us and give us facts to show that the ministers are studying things hat make for peace and brotherly love between the North and the South; that such sentiments as Mayor Withers's are not prevalent; that there is a gradual improvement in the tone of feeling toward the Union and the Government, we shall be more than glad to lay them before the public.

If our Churches are to be reunited, and the Southern States represented in Congress during the present generation of living men, we must have no such representative toasts as Mayor Withers's, and a better exhibition from the Southern pulpit. One of the Southern religious papers speaks of A. H. Stephens's views, and the fact of his election to the United States Senate, as evidence of the improved tone of public sentiment. We hall such sentiments as his with intense satisfac heart, believing in the abstraot right of Secession, but denying its expediency under any existing of commetances. There are obvious reasons why such a man, with his vast political influence, shedd be selected by the Legislators of Georgia to represent the State in the United States Senate. It is also a good sign. And because we have honestly undertaken to advocate the rights of loyal Union men to seats in Congress, and the duty of Congress to exclude all others, we shall be giad to have testimony to the existence and growth of a sontiment of excest devotion to that Government which is to be the only

power to Yule this land while the nation lives.

But we know that the present generation will pass away and a new generation will take their places, before the South will be represented in Congress, if in public meetings Jeff. Davis continues to be toasted as a patriot, and the ministers of the Gospel foster untriendliness to the Government of the

It is in the power of the Christian people and the ministers of the Gospel to make a change in this public sentiment. No merely by accepting the issue of war, not by submission to the inevitable only, but by rallying around the flag of our common country, sustaining, heart and hand, the Union of the States as the greatest civil blessing, and striving to perpetuate this Union to the end of time. We see little of this spirit yet; but we watch for it more than they who watch for the morning. For its coming will be the morning of the brightest day that has dawned on this land since the 12th of April, 1831.

Dr. Colenso has resorted to a novel and veritably

British method of vindicating the orthodoxy of hi tenets. Heterodox or otherwise, right or wrong in his Old Testament exegesis, he insists upon having his episcopal salary, and payment failing, he has brought an action to recover the money from the Colonial Bishoprie's fund. This is putting the quescapable of mistake, but as entitled to that credit tion in a way which Englishmen, who do not care two pence for the plenary inspiration of Deuteronomy, ing with their readers, they may have spent can understand. Nor does there seem to us to be many years in earning. It is emphatically its anything indecorous in the Doctor's proceeding. The general character which gives the newsestablishment recognizes the propriety of paying paper a public influence. It is true that, Bishops and of paying them liberally. The eanctity is one thing - the salary is another - the office is sought and held, whether it be curacy, vicarage, deanery, auchdeaconry or bishopric as a temporality. Not that ecclesiastics, or some of neither their money nor their reputation for sagacity | them at least, do not mean to do their duty; but they also mean to be paid for doing it. They take, to a certain extent, a mammonish view of the subject, and remember that they are working (as Sydney Smith said) "not in the abstract, timeless, placeless land of the philosophers, but in the porter-brewing, cottonspinning, tallow-melting kingdom of Great Britaic. bursting with opulence and flying from poverty as the the indecisive inertia, which would follow. The pub- greatest of human evils." The priesthood, in one

with its great and its little prizes, its places more or less snug and comfortable, its hopes of preferment and its established system of tithes protected by act of Parliament. Whether this be the best foundation for a Christian Church or not, it is not our province to determine. The Episcopal Church in the United States universally favors, we believe, the voluntary system; and here it is not at all uncommon for clergymen to sue in the law courts for their salaries, and some of them have exhibited a plack and persistence in which the Bishop of Natal does not appear to be at all deficient.

After a month's investigation, a Committee from the Chicago Scientific Academy report having found, in 1,200 hogs slaughtered, one in 58 affected by the trichina spiralis; and this is said to be a greater rate of disease than exists generally in Germany. The advice given to pork purveyors and consumers is simple: Let meat be cooked thoroughly at 160 degrees Fahrenheit, or be properly salted and smoked, or be carefully dessicated. But this is poor comfort to a choice of eating.

## VIBGINIA.

The Norfolk Biot- Mistory of the Disturbance -A White Man Fires the First Shot-Popular Sentiment at the South-Prosecuting Gen. Terry-The Bichmond Poor-Justice of the Mayor-A Case Settled-Personal.

nent yesterday afternoon, by reports current about the streets that a fearful negro insurrection had broken out at Norfolk the day previous, and that murder and arson, with all the accompaniments of a lawless mob, were in full Owing to a mistake somewhere, the news of the dis-turbance telegraphed North and South, which must of necessity have passed this point, was not dropped; consequently, the Washington and Norfolk papers, which are

This city was thrown into a state of the wildest excite-

not received until late in the day, brought to Richmond the first definite information; and, instead of going immediately to Norfolk, I have waited a day, knowing the reports of the military, freedmen and civil officers would be ere to-night; and at the offices of Gens. Turner and here to-night; and at the offices of Gens. Turner and
Brown, and also of Gov. Peirpoint, I have been permitted
to permis the documents, from which I glean the following
as substantially the facts:
On the merning of the 16th instant the colored people
of Norfolk, numbering about three thousand, formed in
procession and marched through the principal streets in
honor of the passage of the Civil Rights bill.
While the procession was passing a certain locality, a
young man named Robert Whitehurst (white) who was in
company with about greatly athers, fired into the line and

While the procession was passing a certain locality, a young man named Robert Whitehurst (white) who was in company with about twenty others, fired into the line and shot a secretary of one of the societies. This had the effect of instantaneously arousing the ire of the blacks, many of whom were discharged soldiers parading with their equipments. In the melee which followed the foolish dare-devil Whitehurst and his brother were killed, and the mother of the two boys, attracted to the scene, badly wounded. Major Stanhope, with a small squad, were promptly on the ground, and fortunately succeeded in quelling the disturbance without further bloodshed. As he was leaving the scene, when about three bloods off, twenty or thirty shots were fired at him by a party of whites, mostly in gray clothes, but he escaped by his horse taking fright and running away.

That night the city was patroled by armed bands of white citizens, who fired upon every negro they saw. Two are reported as killed. A sufficient force was brought over from Fortress Monroe before morning, and the threats that the city should be cleared of "niggers" prevented from being attempted to be carried out. Great excitement prevails in that city, but with the additional force seent there vesterday all attempts at another outbreak will be summarily quesled. The official reports have all been forwarded to Washington.

The scirit which instinated this riot will be found most earnest and thorough champions of what passes

be summarily quelied. The official reports have all been forwarded to Washington.

The spirit which instigated this riot will be found existing in every nook and corner of the South, and if the delegation which President Johnson has sent down will perform their duty conscientiously, instead of attempting through Copperhead journals to Johnsonize the North, they will find that such items as adorn Mr. Sumner's scrap-book are the prevailing facts at the South.

Let me give you one or two of the more notable in-

scrap-book are the prevailing facts at the South.

Lot me give you one or two of the more notable instances that have been brought to my notice.

A few of the prominent lawyers of Richmond have held a cancus to discuss the merits of entering proceedings in behalf of clients against Gen. Terry, for alloged wrongs done in an official capacity, and unless Congress take some action relative to the protection of United States officers, the docket of this court will be filled with hundreds of such cases.

Buildings occupied by military orders will have to be Buildings occupied by military orders will have to be vacated, or rent paid, notwithstanding many of them now held and used were previously occupied by the Rebel Government. Very little property in this State comparatively has been confiscated, and only here and there a building, other than barracks and old sheds, taken for Government use. Even the Davis mansion, presented by the citizens of Richmond to that celebrity, has not been seized, and its present occupant, Gen. Terry, is likely any day to be presented with a bill for rent, even while its owner enjoys Governmental hospitality at Old Point.

A poor white woman who was burned out at Rockett last night, losing all her clothing and furniture, made application to Judge Crutchield, who has charge of the city poor fund, to-day, but was refused aid because of her having come from the North, the city funds being used only to alleviate the distress of poor Southerners. The woman was furnished quarters and rations for herself and child by the Government at Camp Lee.

The Court of Nansemond Co. has refused to sit, because of the presence of one of the agents of the Freedman's Bureau, who are sent to all courts South, to see what justice is accorded to the blacks.

Mayor Lee Mayor the Morth of the Bureau, who are sent to all courts South, to see what justice is accorded to the blacks.

man a Bareau, who are sent to an courts South, to see what justice is accorded to the blacks.

Mayor Joe Mayo to-day tried Justice Nettles, of Henrico Co., for abusing a negro woman, fined him \$20; and costs, and bound him over for \$500 to keep the peace. Judge Merrill, of the Freedmen's Bureau, sent the case to

costs, and bound him over for \$500 to keep the peace. Judge Merrill, of the Freedman's Bureau, sent the case to the Mayor.

Gen. Terry has directed that proceedings in the case of certain Rebel conscript officers and a few Union men at Charlotte beabandoned. The dispute arcsesfrom the Union men stealing the provisions of Rebels during the War, which they used to feed their families, and in making their escaps North. The General holds that what was taken is to be considered as having gone to Union troops.

Major-Gen. John W. Turner, commanding the District of Henrico and Richmond City, will be mustered out on the 1st proximo. Gen. Turner, it will be remembered, superseded Gens. Ord and Patrick in their commands in this Department, and the change has proved of marked benefit to loyalists and of many regrets to the Rebels. Gen. Turner is a graduate of West Point, and at the breaking out of the Rebellion was a Captain and Commissary of Subsistence. He was afterward detailed on Gen. Hunter's staff, in Missouri, as Chief of Artillery. In the Fall of 1802, he was appointed by Gen. Butler, at New-Orleans, as Chief Commissary; in 1803, detailed to Gen. Glimore, as Chief of Staff and Chief ef Artillery, and for bravery at Morris Island was made a Brigadier-General. Afterward, Gen. Turner served as commandant of the Second Division, Tenth Army Corps, Army of the James, and for several months as Gen. Butlef's Chief of Staff; and when that Corps was consolidated into the Twenty-fourth, he wes placed in command of the First Division, aerving with distinction at the capture of Richmond. Gen. Turner takes a three months leave of absence, then

fourth, he was placed in command of the First Division, serving with distinction at the capture of Richmond. Gen. Turner takes a three months leave of absence, then returns to his rank, Brigadier-General in the Regular Army. His staff have been mustered out during the past month, his efficient Adjutant-General, Major Gibbs, having located in the West, in the wholesale business, and his Chief, Col. A. P. Davis, is now busy quarrying slate from a quarry in the interior of this State.

Col. Orlando Brown, Assistant-Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Virginia, has been breveted Brigadier-General, for efficient services in the field and for the capable and meritorious manner in which he has managed the freedmen's affairs in this State, where perhaps are twice as many negroes as in any State South. Brevets bestowed upon officers as deserving as is Col. Brown, have a meaning beyond mere political or personal compliment.

Col. Adrian Terry, brother of the distinguished Gen. T., and an Aid upon his Staff, has tendered his resignation, to resume his former position held before the war—that of Chief-Engineer of the Covington and Ohio Railroad.

A. M. D.

Musical. WEHLI'S MATINER.

The farewell matinée of Wehli will take place tomorrow at Wallack's Theater at 1 o'clock. In addition to Mr. Richard Hoffman and the other artists announced, we find that Mr. Wehli has secured the services of Mrs. Marie Abbott. gramme. Mr. Wehli will positively play for this time only, as, after it takes place, he will immediately embark for Londonbut with the intention of eventually returning and ultimately residing in this country.

MISS GIBBS'S CONCERT AT DODWORTH'S HALL.

Those persons who, in private soirées, have had the

e glad to learn that she gives a public concert at Dodworth's Hall, to-night. In place of Mr. Prume, who has been called from town, Miss Matilda Toedt, whose clever violin playing our readers will remember, assists the debutante. Mr. Robert

Goldbeck and other musicians of ability will appear.

We cordially hope that Miss Gibbs will receive that support from a generous public which she has carned by years of untiring labor in the face of innumerable discouragements, and an utter and conscientious devotion to her beautiful art. A reference of the state o ence to our advertising columns will indicate the ticket

GERMAN OPERA IN BROOKLYN. This evening the charming opera of "William

Tell." by Rossini, will be given at the Brooklyn Academy, with the same remarkable cast and perfection of ensemble a ohan seterized and popularized it at its two representations in sense, is a lofty and venerable vocation, laboring for this city. To hear the performance of the overture, alone, by the conversion of sinners—in another, it is a the admirable band under the lead of Mr. Nenendorf, is a very

PHILADELPHIA. Monday, April 2), 1863.

Mr. Edwin Booth mads his first appearance for two years in this city at the Walnut-st. Theater to-night, the was greeted with loud applicase, cheers and waving of handkerchiefs. Notwithstanding the rain storm the theater was never so densely crowded. Mr. Booth performed the part of Othello. He was so overcome by the plaudits of his friends on his first appearance that he could not proceed for several minutes. He was called out at the end of each act and heartily saluted.

Ed vin Booth in Philadelphia.

The Jorce Murdees.

Bosros, Mass, Monday, April 23, 1895.
The charges implicating Dodge, alias Scratch Gravel, in the murder of the Joyce children, in Roxbury, some eighteen months ago, have been withdrawn, the investigation showing that he was not in Massachusetts at the time the murder was committed. Affairs at Buffale.

Burvaco, Menday, April 23, 1834. Navigation is open here. The brig Paragon sailed this morning for Cleveland he schr. C. V. Johnson cleared, and with the bark North West will sait soon.

Weather miny. Wind north-east.

There is no water in sight from the south shore.

The canal opens on the 1st of May.

From Gniveston.

Galvestos, Texas. April 22, 1868. Gen. Gregory, of the Freedman's Bureau has been dis-missed and ordered to Washington.

From New-Orleans.

The Parishes of Baton Rouge, Iberville and Points Coupée are overflowed. It is reported that the grant leves at Morganzia is broken.

Bio Grande advices of the 15th inst. state that Gen. Me jia had returned to Matamoros, leaving a portion of his forces with Gen. Jeaningrom, who was charged then with operations against the Liberals. On his return Mejia fel. into an ambuscade, during the night, commanded by Canslez and Cortina, which he penetrated, losing six killed and wounded.

wounded.

The Liberal loss is unknown. Meils brought into Matamoros 200 wagons containing \$500,000 in coin. Before Meils's arrival, it was reported Cortinas came within three miles of Matamoros and hung two conductors of the train. It was also reported that the Liberals procured is procured in the American to the Mexican side. This statement is proved false.

## From Louisville.

The Court-Martial met at Nashville to-day to investigate the case of Isham Henderson, but the accused was not present, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow.

Orders have been sent to the commandant of the posts of Louisville to have Henderson brought to this city.

Shreveport Cotton Market.

SHEEVERORY Thursday April 19, 1803; Cotton is dull; foreign buyers have left atook, 1,463 bales; receipts small; total shipments since the war 140,000 bales. Gen. Grant's Moromente.

KIMMOND, Monday, April 23, 1895.
Gen. Grant and Suite will leave for Washington, via Gordonsville, to-morrow morning. BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.-The Board met last evening, the President, Ald, Bliss, in the chair. A coarlast evening, the President Ald, Bliss, in the chair. A cont-munication was received from Robert Furey & Co. asking the privilege to use the city docks at the foot of Fulton and Gold ats, and offering \$700 per year rent therefor. The subject was referred to a Special Committee. The Special Committee ap-pointed to investigate the deficiency in the public funds, sub-mitted a partial report, in which they stated that the total amount appropriated last year by the Common Council was \$26,000, and that the deficiency was \$150,000. They exon-erate the Board, however, of any blame in the premises. The report was referred back to the Committee for another inves-tigation.

tigation.

A communication from the Mayor was submitted, calling attention to the accessity of cleaning the streets immediately. A resolution in connection therewith was adopted, directing the Street Commissioner to advertise for proposals with the view of having all the streets properly cleaned by the lat of

May, proximo.

The Street Commissioners sent in a large number of orders to remove nuisances from different parts of the city. The matter was referred to the Health Commissioners, and the Board shortly after adjourned. RAOS FROM EGYPT .- The Italian vessel which arrived from Alexandria, Egypt, a few days since with a cargo

of rags, has, by permission of the Board of Health, been permitted to discharge her load. She lies at the foot of Partitionst. The residents of the neighborhood objected to it, and a force of police was found necessary to preserve order. ESCAPE OF A PRISONER AND RECAPTURE. - A man named William Lewis was brought before Justice Cornwell yesterday on the charge of assaulting and badly boating Offiyesterday on the charge of assaulting and badly boating Officer Christian Luke of the Atlantic Dock Police on the evening of the 14th inst. While in cent the prisoner took advantage of circumstances and leaped through an open window.
He ran as far as the corner of Myrtle are, and Adams st.,
where he was overtaken by Capt. Peterson, an officer of the
court, and Mr. Jacob Schmidt, the Clark of the Court, who
brought him back. The examination was then resumed and
the accused was committed to await the action of the Grand
Jury.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.-Nos. 10, 13, 14, 14, 53, 55, 67, 82.

## NEW-JERSEY NEWS.

JUMPED OVERBOARD FROM A FERRY BOAT .- At 1 o'clook yesterday afternoon as the Jersey City ferry boat Newark was crossing from New-York to connect with the Accounts was crossing from New York, to counsed with the train, an unknown man attempted to commit suited by impeding off the bow, when near the middle of the stream. The boar passed entirely over him, and when next seen he had directed himself of his coat and was swimming rigorously toward the shore. The boar was backed up, and as the man was going down for the third time he grasped a rope and was resented. Upon being hauled on board he became insensible, having sustained a wound in the head, and in that condition he was conveyed to the Alms-House.

ARREST OF BURGLARS .- Yesterday morning about 4 o'clock, three young men, named John Conley, Andrew O'Neil, and John Smith, were arrested by Officers Carrolt and Harney, charged with attempting to burglariously enter the furnishing store of Mr. Nichols, No. 6 Newark-ave. Jersey City. They were held for examination.

SPECIAL ELECTION FOR ALDERMEN.-Special clos ions will be held in the Fourth and Fifth Wards of Jersey City to-day (Tuesday), to fill the vacancies occasioned by the resignations of Aldermen Pangborn and Finck, the nowly-appointed Police Commissioners. The following nomination have been made: Fourth Ward—Anning Smith, Democrat, and Melancthon H. Curtis, Republican. Fifth Ward—Col. John Grimes, Democrat, and Andrew A. Gladdis, inde

Gor. Curtin.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by oth Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature, before its adjournment last week, Democrats and Republicans uniting in testifying their appreciation of and esteem for their Governor:

Governor:

Resolved. That, in the name of the Commonwealth, we tender to Gov. Curtin our thanks for the fidelity with which, during four years of war, by which our country was ray aged, and its free institutions threatened, he stood by the National Government, and cast into the scale of Loyalty and the Upion the honor, the wealt and the atreagth of the State.

Resolved. That by his devotion to his country from the dark hour in which he pledged to the late lamented President of the United States the faith and steadfast support of our people, he has gained for his name an historical place and character, and while rendering himself deserving of the name of the Commonwealth over which he has presided, for two terms of office, with ao much ability, and in which he has tempored diguity with kindness, and won the high respect and confidence of the people.

Naval Intelligence. THE FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CAPTURE OF NEW-

ORLEANS.

To-day is the fourth anniversary of the passing of the forts below New-Orleans by the floet under command of Vice-Admiral Farragut, and it will doubtless be celebrated with enthusiasm by the officers who underwent the terrible "baptism of fire" on that memorable 24th of April, 1852. Commodors Theodorus Baller, Commendant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, has extended not introduce the terrible ber of naval officers who participat d in the attacks on the chain of forts below New-Orleans, to be press. ) at a disner which he gives to-day in honor of the occasion, and it is considently expected that nearly every officer invited will attend. Among the guests will be many of our most distinguished naval heroes, including Vice-Admiral Farragut, and altogether the affair promises to be a most successful one. It has been proposed that an association should be formed composed of officers and men who had served under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral Farragut, and this proposition will most probably be acted upon during the meeting of to-day. It is much to be desired that great achievements like the captura of New-Orleans should be commemorated, and the surfact way to accomplish that result, and parpetuse the various memories is by forming associations similar to those which have been formed by the different army outpa.

Even us Fart Ninettenti-fire.

FIRE IN EAST NINETKENTH-ST .- Early last evening, a fire was caused in the iron foundry of McKinley & Smeek, in Nineteenth-st. near Avenue B. by some dry wood taking fire from the furnace. Before the flames were extingy, that the building and contents were damaged to the around of \$1,200. Insured but in what company could get to acceptained.